In the Specification:

Please amend paragraph [0002] on page 1 as follows:

[0002] Patent application Serial No. 10/390,346 entitled "Fuel Storage Tank Leak Prevention and Detection System and Method," filed on March 17, 2003, now U.S. Patent No. 6,834,534, and including the same inventors as included in the present application is related to the present application and is also incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

Please amend paragraphs [0034] and [0035] and insert new paragraphs [0035a] and [0035b] as follows:

[0034] Figure 15 illustrates a second embodiment of a pipe fitting; ~~and~~

[0035] Figure 16 illustrates an embodiment of the power head within a casing and a leak detection system associated therewith[[.]];

[0035a] Figure 17 illustrates an interior portion of the power head; and

[0035b] Figure 18 illustrates a siphon valve with a venture within the power head.

Please amend paragraph [0062] on page 17 as follows:

[0062] If the vacuum level in the outer annular space 56 has decayed to a precision threshold vacuum level within the defined period of time, the tank monitor 62 generates a precision leak detection alarm (step 128). The tank monitor 62 determines if the tank monitor 62 has been programmed to shut down the STP 30 in the event of a precision leak detection alarm (decision 130). If yes, the tank monitor 62 shuts down the STP 30 (step 132), and the process ends (step 134). If not, the STP 30 can continue to operate when fuel dispensers are activated, and the leak detection process restarts again as programmed by the tank monitor 62 (step 100). This is because it may be acceptable to allow the STP 30 to continue to operate if a precision leak detection alarm occurs depending on regulations and procedures. Also, note that both the precision threshold vacuum level and the defined period of time may be programmable at the tank monitor 62 according to levels that are desired to be indicative of a precision leak.

Please amend paragraph [0073] on page 21 as follows:

[0073] The tank monitor 62 that is communicatively coupled to the sensing unit 82 and other components of the present invention via the communication line 81 may be communicatively coupled to the site controller 64 via a communication line 67. The communication line 67 may be any type of electronic communication connection, including a direct wire connection, or a network connection, such as a local area network (LAN) or other bus communication. The tank monitor 62 may communicate leak detection alarms, vacuum level/pressure level information and other information from the sensing unit 82 to the site controller 64. Alternatively, the sensing unit 82 may communicate this with the site controller 64 directly via the communication line 78. The site controller 64 may be further communicatively coupled to a remote system 72 to communicate this same information to the remote system 72 from the tank monitor 62 and the site controller 64 via a remote communication line 74. The remote communication line 74 may be any type of electronic communication connection, such as a PSTN, or network connection such as the Internet, for example. The tank monitor 62 may also be directly connected to the remote system 72 using a remote communication line 76 rather than communication through the site controller 64. The site controller 64 may also be connected to the communication line 81 via communication line 78 so that the aforementioned information is obtained directly by the site controller 64 rather than through the tank monitor 62.

Please amend paragraph [0083] on page 25 as follows:

[0083] Outer wall 506 has a flange 512 on a terminal end thereof. Flange 512 has a groove 514 that is adapted to receive an ~~o-ring~~ O-ring 516 therein. An upper surface 518 of flange 512 lies flush with an exterior surface 496 of the wall 492, and ~~o-ring~~ O-ring 516 causes a seal to be formed between the receptacle 490 and the fitting 500. By forming this seal, any fluid that leaks through the threads 510 and 494 is captured in interstitial space 508.

Please insert the following paragraphs [0089a] and [0089b] between paragraphs [0089] and [0090]:

[0089a] The following paragraph shows the siphon valve of the previously incorporated '765 patent. In particular, the following paragraph represents a quotation of col. 6, lines 26-50 of the '765 patent. A few liberties have been taken with the numbering to make the numbering from the '765 patent consistent with the numbering of the present disclosure, but the disclosure remains the same.

[0089b] A siphon valve which is generally identified by 1166 and is shown in Figs. 17 and 18 serves as a vacuum generator for a siphon system that may be used in connection with the casing 1010. A passage 1168 is formed through the body of the check valve housing 1054 and through the coupling 1066. Accordingly, the passage 1168 connects with the fuel flow path at a location upstream from the check valve seat 1086 and the check valve 1088 (see Fig. 17 in particular). An elbow fitting 1170 is threaded into the outer end of the passage 1168. The siphon valve 1168 has a body 1172 which is threaded at its upper end into the lower end of the elbow 1170. The valve body 1172 has a central passage 1174 which connects with the interior of the elbow fitting 1170. A check valve located in the valve body 1172 includes a ball 1176 which is continuously urged by a compression spring 1178 upwardly against a valve seat 1180. When the ball 1176 is against the seat 1180, the passage 1174 is closed. The lower end of the spring 1178 acts against a nozzle 1182 which is fitted into the lower end of the valve body 1172. The lower end of the nozzle 1182 is received in a fitting 1184 having a venturi 1186 secured in its lower portion. The venturi 1186 has a venturi passage 1188 which is relatively narrow on its upstream side and which gradually flares towards its lower or downstream end. A tube 1190 is secured to the lower end portion of the venturi 1186.